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10/605,391	09/26/2003	Peter Paul Shiakallis		2390

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EXAMINER

GERGISO, TECHANE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2137

DATE MAILED: 08/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/605,391

Applicant(s)

SHIAKALLIS, PETER PAUL

Examiner

Techane J. Gergiso T. G.

Art Unit

2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on May 18, 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 20-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 20-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on May 18, 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This is a Final Office Action in response to the applicant's amendment filed on May 18, 2006.
2. The applicant canceled claims 1-19.
3. The applicant added new claims 20-39.
4. Claims 20-39 are pending.
5. The examiner acknowledges the desire of the applicant to maintain the original filed disclosure filed on 09/26/2003 and published with a U.S. Patent Publication Number 2004/0107358.

### **Response to Arguments**

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 20-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
7. The declaration filed on May 18, 2006 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the WWW.Chassis-plans.com posted on April 12, 2003 (referred as ChassisPlans) in view of WWW.tryten.com posted on July 20, 2003 reference.

The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the WWW.Chassis-plans.com posted on April 12, 2003 (referred as ChassisPlans) in view of WWW.tryten.com posted on July 20, 2003 reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of

proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). The publication date of both references used in the first Office Action is archived in the following link that makes clear publication date of the references for the applicant.

<http://web.archive.org/web/20030412154647/www.chassis-plans.com/custom/custom-showcase.html>

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 20-22, 25-30, <sup>32,</sup> 36 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being fully anticipated by Simpson et al. (hereinafter Simpson, US Pat. No.: 6,578,089).

As per claim 20:

Simpson substantially teaches a multi-domain computer comprising:

a first computer domain including a first processor, a first data storage device, and

a first dedicated bus (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines;

Column 4: lines 38-63; Column 5: lines 36-65; Figure 1:21; Figure 5: 21;  
Figure 3: 21);

a second computer domain including a second processor, a second data storage device, and a second dedicated bus (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Column 5: lines 36-65; Figure 1:22; Figure 5: 22; Figure 3: 22); and

a computer enclosure for enclosing the first computer domain and the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Column 5: lines 36-65; Figure 5).

As per claim 21:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising an electromagnetic field shield located inside the computer enclosure between the first computer domain and the second computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 3: lines 25-34; Column 4: lines 1-9, lines 12-20).

As per claim 22:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the electromagnetic field shield prevents data migration between the first computer domain and the second computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 3: lines 25-34; Column 4: lines 1-9, lines 12-20).

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As per claim 25:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising: a selector switch having a first position for accessing the first computer domain and a second position for accessing the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: Sw1).

As per claim 26:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising: a user interface device; and

wherein the first position of the selector switch allows communication between the user interface device and the first computer domain and prevents communication between the user interface device and the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: Sw1); and

wherein the second position of the selector switch allows communication between the user interface device and the second computer domain and prevents communication between the user interface device and the first computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: Sw2).

As per claim 27:

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Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the user interface device is a keyboard (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 12).

As per claim 28:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising:

a mouse (Figure 1: 14); and

wherein the first position of the selector switch allows communication between the mouse and the first computer domain and prevents communication between the mouse and the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14); and

wherein the second position of the selector switch allows communication between the mouse and the second computer domain and prevents communication between the mouse and the first computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14).

As per claim 29:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the selector switch allows a user to alternate user interface functions between the first computer domain and the second computer domain without rebooting either the first computer domain or the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1).

As per claim 30:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the first computer domain and the second computer domain are isolated and no information is shared between the first computer domain and the second computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 3: lines 25-34; Column 4: lines 1-9, lines 12-20).

As per claim 32:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the first computer domain is a secure domain and the second computer domain is an unsecure computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 3: lines 25-34; Column 4: lines 1-9, lines 12-20).

As per claim 36:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising:

a selector switch having a first position for activating a user interface device for interfacing with the first computer domain and a second position for activating the user interface device for interfacing with the second computer domain (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14, 12, 10, SW1, SW2, N, 45);



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wherein the first computer domain and the second computer domain are operational at the same time (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14, 12, 10, SW1, SW2, N, 45);

wherein the selector switch prevents user interaction with the second computer domain when the selector switch is in the first position (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14, 12, 10, SW1, SW2, N, 45); and

wherein the selector switch prevents user interaction with the first computer domain when the selector switch is in the second position (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14, 12, 10, SW1, SW2, N, 45).

As per claim 38:

Simpson teaches a multi-domain computer, comprising:

a third computer domain including a third processor and a third data storage device enclosed within the computer enclosure; and wherein the third computer domain is activated when the selector switch is in a third position (Column 2: lines 13-30, 31-62; Column 2: lines; Column 4: lines 38-63; Figure 1: 14, 12, 10, SW1, SW2, N, 45).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 23, 24, 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simpson et al. (hereinafter Simpson, US Pat. No.: 6,578,089) in view of Bouthillier (US Pat. No.: 5,777,400).

As per claim 23:

Simpson does not explicitly teach a electromagnetic field shield comprises an aluminum alloy and a non-conductive fiber lining. Bouthillier, in an analogous art however, teaches a electromagnetic field shield comprises an aluminum alloy and a non-conductive fiber lining (Abstract; Column 1: lines 10-35; Column 2: lines 20-51). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Simpson to include a electromagnetic field shield comprises an aluminum alloy and a non-conductive fiber lining. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the desire provide a cost effective non-

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woven absorption/reflection fabric to effectively reduce or eliminate the risk of cross talk or exploitable/electronic carrier wave signals both inside and outside the switch cabinet between the secure and no secure network connection ports as o secure transaction and communication utilizing SMS as suggested by suggestion Bouthillier in (Column 1: lines 42-47).

As per claim 24:

Then examiners considers it is obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate the first computer domain with a first motherboard and the second computer domain with a second motherboard.

As per claim 34:

Bouthillier teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the computer enclosure comprises:

a plurality of access panels for providing access to the interior of the computer enclosure; and a plurality of locks for preventing unauthorized access through each of the plurality of access panels (Column 2: lines 57-67).

As per claim 35:

Bouthillier teaches a multi-domain computer, wherein the computer enclosure comprises: a front panel having a first lock for preventing unauthorized access to the computer enclosure through the front panel; and a back panel having a second lock for

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preventing unauthorized access to the computer enclosure through the back panel  
(Column 2: lines 57-67).

12. Claims 31 and 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simpson et al. (hereinafter Simpson, US Pat. No.: 6,578,089) in view of Flyntz (US Pat. No.: 6,389,542).

As per claim 31:

Simpson does not explicitly teach a smart card access controller for authenticating users prior to allowing access to the first computer domain. Flyntz, in an analogous art however, teaches a smart card access controller for authenticating users prior to allowing access to the first computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 39-57; Column 3: lines 11-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Simpson to include a smart card access controller for authenticating users prior to allowing access to the first computer domain. This modification would have been obvious because a person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the desire provide a multilevel security system as suggested by Flyntz in (Column 1: lines 51-55).

As per claim 33:

Flyntz discloses the multi-domain computer, comprising:

a smart card access controller (Figure 30, 31; Figure 2: 31);  
wherein the smart card access controller authenticates users prior to allowing  
access to the first computer domain (Abstract; Column 2: lines 39-57;  
Column 3: lines 11-25; Figure 30, 31; Figure 2: 31); and  
wherein the smart card access controller does not control access to the second  
computer domain (The examiner considers it is an obvious s option not to  
use smart card for if one does not want to control access).

13. Claims 37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over  
Simpson et al. (hereinafter Simpson, US Pat. No.: 6,578,089) in view of Huggins et al.  
(hereinafter Huggins, US Pat. No.: 5,894,551).

As per claim 37:

Simpson does not explicitly teach the first computer domain and the second  
computer domain are powered on using a key-lock power switch. Flyntz, in an analogous  
art however, teaches the first computer domain and the second computer domain are  
powered on using a key-lock power switch (Abstract; Column 2: lines 39-57; Column 3:  
lines 11-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in  
the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system disclosed by Simpson  
to include the first computer domain and the second computer domain are powered on  
using a key-lock power switch. This modification would have been obvious because a  
person having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the desire provide

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a security system which provides multiple levels for a computer having a single central processing unit as suggested by Huggins in (Column 1: lines 60-63).

As per claim 39:

Huggins discloses the multi-domain computer, comprising:

a first reset button for resetting the first computer domain without resetting the second computer domain; and a second reset button for resetting the second computer domain without resetting the first computer domain (Column 2: lines 1-20; Huggins uses rests button to reboot a computer and combined with Simpson it is obvious to add the resetting button together with the user interface devices)

### Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

See the notice of reference cited in form PTO-892 for additional prior art

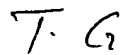
15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

### Contact Information

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Techane J. Gergiso whose telephone number is (571) 272-3784 and fax number is (571) 273-3784. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 6:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Techane Gergiso

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2137

July 31, 2006

  
EMMANUEL L. MOISE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER